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TWO QUERIES AND TWO ANSWERS.

We have the greatest confidence in the judgment and verdict of the masses on any question when the facts are fairly presented. But the judgment of any one must be wrong when he is misled by false statements.

For some reason, best known to themselves, certain newspapers have been attacking the National committee of the Peoples Party. In order to justify their attacks they are forced to suppress the truth and mislead their readers with false statements. We regret exceedingly the necessity for referring to or noticing the attacks of these disorganizers. We would much prefer to use our time and space in advocating the principles of the Peoples Party and in bringing recruits into the party at this most opportune time, but it is necessary to show up the methods of those men to keep them from damaging and disorganizing the party in certain places. They are denouncing and misrepresenting others to call attention from their own questionable conduct and purposes. It is necessary for the people to know the facts so as not to be misled by these malicious attacks upon the committee, which are based on falsehoods wilfully and deliberately manufactured.

We publish below two reasons given by the Peoples Party Paper why the Coxeyites want a conference. Reason number one is as follows:

"They want a meeting wherein they may call upon Chairman Butler for a better explanation than he has yet given of his reason for not forcing Sewall off the ticket, as it was his duty to do, and as he had the power to do."

We are glad that the Coxeyites realize that they need information. We will hasten to furnish it to them. First, let us get the facts straight. Did the National committee have the power to force the withdrawal of Sewall? It did not. If it had had it certainly would have done so. The National committee made diligent inquiry to learn if there was any contract, promise, or agreement made by Chairman Jones or any other person or persons representing the Democrats to the effect that Sewall should withdraw as a consideration for the nomination of Mr. Bryan for the Peoples Party. We found that there was not. There was absolutely nothing on which to base such a claim. Therefore, we had no power by virtue of any contract agreement or understanding. Learning this, the National committee then urged that the high, unselfish, and patriotic action of the Peoples Party convention was such as made it the duty of the Democrats to meet our party half way by the withdrawal of their Vice-Presidential candidate even though there was no agreement to that effect. In answer to this claim the committee was met with the reply that the Democratic committee was under no obligations to retire their candidate, and besides he could not retire and his party would not allow it, as long as he was being bitterly denounced by our Vice-Presidential candidate. Mr. Watson was informed of this and urged to stop these attacks on Mr. Sewall so as to remove this excuse and enable us to press more effectively for Mr. Sewall's withdrawal.

In order that Mr. Watson and the committee might map out a common plan of action and work in harmony under the peculiar and embarrassing conditions he was urged to attend the first meeting of the committee in Washington when headquarters were opened, and the plan of campaign outlined. He refused to attend, and gave no reason therefor. The committee at that time, by resolution, officially asked Mr. Watson not to publish any more interviews or special communications of the kind that he had been furnishing exclusively to the goldbug New York World. He was notified that no public demand could be effectively made for the withdrawal of Mr. Sewall unless he would assist us, because it was evident that the only hope of accomplishing this and of preserving the integrity of our party was for Mr. Watson to stop his attacks on Sewall and to take a high, unselfish, and patriotic position, so that public sentiment would approve our demand for Watson to be put up in the place of Sewall.

But Mr. Watson refused to co-operate with the committee to remove this excuse and to strengthen our position. On the other hand, he proceeded to aggravate the excuse, behind which the Democratic committee was sheltering.

After Mr. Watson's first speech in the campaign in which his language was construed into a threat that Bryan should be defeated if Sewall was not withdrawn, and in which he ridiculed and denounced Mr. Sewall as a "bump on a log" and as a "wart in progress," the National Chairman again appealed to him to pursue a different course. He was shown that a threat (or anything that could be construed as a threat) to defeat Bryan was by no means the way to succeed in getting Sewall to withdraw, but would create public sentiment against him and our party. Besides he was shown that such personal attacks on Mr. Sewall would not have a tendency to cause a man of spirit to withdraw, which thus under fire, and more, that the result would be to give him (Mr. Sewall) a popular sympathy which he did not deserve and which he could not get except on account of such abuse.

But this was all in vain. Mr. Watson not only ignored every argument and appeal from the committee but proceeded in his original course more blindly and foolishly than ever, and thereby not only succeeded in turning the tide of public sentiment against him, but caused a large number of Populists who had been calling for appointments for Watson in their State, to write to the committee and cancel their requests.

The excuse given by the Democrats for not withdrawing Sewall was not a good one. They should have done it in justice to the party no matter what Mr. Watson said or did. But with a large part of our own party disappointed if not disgusted at the course of our candidate, it was impossible for us to appeal to public sentiment to endorse our demand.

Mr. Watson was the one man who could help the committee create this public sentiment in favor of our demand, which he not only refused to do, but persisted in pursuing a course that created public sentiment against him. To no one was this more disappointing and painful than to the National committee.

In short, Mr. Watson, for some strange and inexplainable reason, or acting under the influence of bad advisers, some of whom we believe were Republican hirelings, threw away one of the greatest opportunities that ever came to any man for himself and also to give his party a commanding and proud position. He could have put the cause of humanity above self, and been the star attraction in the campaign. He could have even overshadowed Bryan by such a course. This was the only way to maintain the integrity of our party and to drive Sewall from the track, and it would have succeeded, or at least would have had thousands upon thousands of silver Democrats and silver Republicans clamoring for Sewall to give away for Watson. How much stronger the position of the Peoples Party would be today to forge to the front in this great reform fight if Mr. Watson had had the breadth and patriotism to take such a course.

But when the National committee failed to secure the withdrawal of Mr. Sewall, there were but two courses left open for it to pursue. The question was, should we help to elect McKinley out of spite because our party had not been fairly treated, or should we throw ourselves into the breach and try to rescue a suffering people from the clutches of the gold and monopoly ring? Those who are now criticising the committee say that we should have taken the former course, and put out a separate electoral ticket in every State in the Union. This is what Mr. Watson wanted the committee to do. But he knows and every one knows that if the committee had attempted this course that our party in three-fourths of the States would have rebelled against such action as an attempt to betray the party into the hands of McKinley's backers. They know that it would have split the party in twain, leaving a minority standing with the committee for such a policy. They know that over half of the rank and file of our party would have refused to vote such a ticket, if all of the leaders of the party had combined in advising it. They know that notwithstanding our party organization was more or less demoralized on account of the peculiar and unfair conditions we were forced to meet, that yet the result would have been ten times more disastrous if we had pursued a different course. Everyone of these persons who are now criticising the National committee know this full well, yet it suits their present purposes to criticise the committee and claim that a different course would have been better. These are the men who are now denouncing the committee and who are howling for a conference to reorganize or rather to divide the party. The committee regrets their course, not so much on account of their abuse and wilful misrepresentations, but because they are, whether purposely or not, doing what will, we fear, further divide, if not split the party. As far as the wisdom of the course of the committee is concerned, it is content to abide by the deliberate verdict of the people when they know the facts.

Reason number two is as follows:

"They want a better explanation of his (Chairman Butler's) action in suppressing Mr. Watson's letter of acceptance than has yet been given."

The letter was not published because it would have helped McKinley and Hanna as far as Mr. Watson's influence extended. For proof of this we refer every fairminded and sensible man to the letter itself.

Mr. Watson closed his letter by advising Populists not to vote for the joint electoral tickets. Every Cleveland organ was giving the same advice to the Democratic voters. If any Populist would have followed Mr. Watson's advice then the letter would have done harm. Therefore the committee appealed to Mr. Watson to take that paragraph out of his letter. He refused. Then the committee refused to be responsible for its publication.

Chairman Butler refused to publish it, just as he would refuse to do anything in the campaign that would cause demoralization to his side and result in aid and comfort to the other side. He did not publish it because he did not want either directly or indirectly to help to elect McKinley and, besides, he did not want to give to any one an opportunity to charge the Peoples party with the defeat of Bryan, if such should be the result.

Mr. Watson has recently charged that Chairman Butler did not publish his letter because it made an attack upon him and the Committee. This is not only absurd, but is evidently untrue. As stated above the committee agreed to publish the letter if Mr. Watson would withdraw the paragraph that advised Populists not to vote for the joint electorial tickets. If Chairman Butler had cared nothing for the people's party or for the distress of the wealth producers of the country, and had, at the same time, been moved by a petty spirit to do Mr. Watson an injury, he would have given out the letter just before the election, when every patriotic Populist was straining every nerve to elect Brayan and defeat McKinley and the gold combine.

The appearance of the letter at that time would have caused the Populists all over the country to hold meetings and repudiate the letter. Every Peoples Party State Chairman where there were joint electoral tickets would have been forced to issue an address calling upon the Populists to disregard Mr. Watson's advice. Why did not Mr. Watson publish the letter himself as soon as it was ready in the usual way? Every other candidate as far as we know took that course. Why did he not publish it when it was delayed? Why did he not publish it when he was officially informed that the committee would not publish it unless he changed that part of the letter which advised Populists not to vote for the joint electorial ticket? He knew that the letter should not be published, and he knew that the committee would not publish it if they honestly wanted to elect Bryan. He was afraid to publish it before the election. He left the committee to shoulder the responsibility. He wrote it, attacking the committee, to be used after the election, to try to call attention from his own blunders, and cowardly hide behind his attacks upon others.

The committee knew why Mr. Watson did not publish his letter then. The committee knew that he would publish it after the election. The committee also saw and knew how he would try to use it to prejudice some Populist against them. Yet the committee saw clearly the line of duty and followed it regardless of consequences.

We believed then and believe now that one N. A. Dunning, who was posing as Mr. Watson's personal friend and adviser, and who kept the road hot between Georgia and Washington and Chicago, where the Republican committee had headquarters, was in the pay of the Republican campaign committee. We believed then and we believe now that this fellow Dunning had a copy of Mr. Watson's letter, and that the Republican committee knew what kind of a document it was. The Republicans were anxious for its publication. If the letter had been given out the Republican committee would have published millions of copies and distributed them in every voting place in the doubtful States. When it became evident to them and to Dunning that the National chairman would not give out the letter, then Dunning wrote a circular headed: "An appeal to Populists," and a defence of Mr. Thomas E. Watson." This document is so similar in statements and expressions to the Watson letter that Dunning must have had it before him when writing it. The chief difference between them was that Watson closed his letter by asking Populists not to vote the joint electoral tickets, while Dunning went one step further and closed his document by asking Populists to vote for McKinley. Certainly this was a queer way to defend Mr. Watson. Millions of copies of this Dunning circular (as a substitute for Watson's letter) were published and distributed by the National Republican committee. Dunning not only mailed them direct to Populists all over the country, but sent large bundles to Peoples Party State chairmen for distribution. One State chairman informed the National committee that Dunning sent him a large bundle of these circulars with a check for fifty dollars, and asked him to distribute the circulars. Whose fifty dollars was that? Was it Dunning's? No. It was Republican campaign money?

From the above it is clearer now than it was during the campaign that it was the imperative duty of the National committee not to publish a document like Watson's letter.

In conclusion we wish to say that our last National convention faced not only an embarrassing situation but indeed a crisis. We were forced to nominate Mr. Bryan not only to be consistent and to do our patriotic duty, but also to prevent our party from splitting in twain. The National committee faced a situation equally as grave when it became evident that Mr. Sewall could not be gotten to withdraw. We were either forced to take a course which three-fourths of the Populist would have rebelled against, which would have split the party in two, leaving the smaller portion standing with the committee; or, on the other hand, we were forced to take the only other alternative: namely; to put out joint electoral tickets. As embarrassing, painful, and demoralizing to our party as both of these conditions were, yet if we had followed a different course either at the convention or during the campaign the result to our party would have been ten-fold worse. The convention and the committee both pursued the only course that it was possible to follow either to do our duty to our country or to maintain intact our own party organization. In short, no other party has ever been called upon to face and deal with a more embarrassing and trying situation than was the Peoples party in the last campaign. The problem was how to measure up to the requirements of duty and patriotism and yet preserve the party organization, and hold the confidence of the best element of the two old parties from whom we must gain recruits. No other party could have done it and survived; yet the Peoples Party did it, and came out under the circumstances in remarkably fine shape. This is because all of the principles and purposes of our party are patriotic. Ours is the only party that presented a solid front to the combined money power, and in spite of defeat comes from the field of battle with flying colors. Hence we are in a positian to take the lead in the gigantic and unremitting struggle against the allied trusts and monopolies. The Peoples party is proud of the record it has made. It will not apologize to the county for having been patriotic and for having shown greator devotion to its principles than either one of the old parties has shown. Those who would have our party do so are the party's worst enemies. They would make the party ridiculous and cause it to forfeit the respect and admiration of all of those in the old parties from whom we must gain our recruits. No party was ever in a better condition to appeal the best element of the two old parties than is now our party. In short, the Peoples Party, regardless of what Mr. Watson and the other Coxeyites may do or say, will exert every effort to maintain and strengthen our organization, and will proceed vigorously to take the lead in the fight of 1900 against the gold combine, monopolies and trusts.

M. B.

Blood-purifiers though gradual, are radical in their effect. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is intended as a medicine only and not a stimulant, excitant, or beverage. Immediate results may not always follow its use; but after a reasonable time, permanent benefit is certain to be realized.

URGED LYNCHING IN COURT.

Intense Feeling Among Key West Negroes Against Whites.

KEY WEST, Fla., June 24.—Two unsuccessful attempts were made to-day to lynch the negro rapist, Sylvester Johnson, who assaulted Mrs. Atwell yesterday. The negroes of the city are upholding the accused villain. During the preliminary examination C. B. Pendleton arose in the court and asked the audience if there were not enough whites present to take the negro and hang him.

Great excitement ensued, and loud cries of "yes" was heard from all parts of the room, but nothing was done, and the negro was safely removed to the jail. Later, a mob of negroes attempted to kill Pendleton, but the authorities interferred and protected him. Intense excitement prevails, and the Island City Guard will sleep at their armory to-night, although they have not been ordered into service. Threats to raid the armory have been made, and serious trouble is feared.

The Kind of Populists Who Denounce The National Committee.

One of these holier-than-thou middle-of-the-road Coxey Watson Populists by the name of Milner has been appointed Postmaster of Jonesboro, Ga., by the McKinley administration. Of course this is only one of the many plums which Mark Hanna will bestow upon the middle-roaders for their support of the goldbug McKinley ticket last fall and for the vicious attack they are now making on the National Populist organization.—Hickory Mercury.

This is not all. There are more of this kind of Populists now in Washington seeking Federal offices on the ground that the middle-of-the-road Populists helped to elelect McKinley. They have letters from prominent Republicans certifying to the fact. Of course this kind of Populists will denounce the National committee.—ED.

"One of my sick headaches," you will hear people frequetnly say if the complaint was hopelessly incurable. As a matter of fact, Ayer's Pills not only relieve sick headache but effectually remove the cause of this distressing complaint, and so bring about a permanent cure.

TEACHERS' ASSEMBLY

Local Taxation for Public Schools the Leading Topic—Some Interesting Facts by the AUTHOR OF THE MEASURE.

The Session Largely attended by the State's Leading Educators—Prof. Alexander Graham Elected President and Chas. J. Parker Re-elected Secretary—Teachers Resolve to Heartily Support the new School Law.

The local session of the Teachers Assembly at Morehead last week was one of its most interesting and profitable sessions.

Prof. Alexander Graham, superintendent of the Charlotte Graded Schools, was elected president for the next year. He is easily one of the first men in the State in his profession. Prof. J. S. Ragsdale, principle of Greenville Academy, a widely known, successful educator, was chosen vice-president. The effective work done by Mr. Chas. J. Parker, the capable secretary, was endorsed by a re-election.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That we the members of the Teachers' Assembly of North Carolina, give our hearty support to the local taxation act, and will use our best efforts to carry into effect the provisions of this act in our respective counties."

Many strong and interesting speeches were made on improving the public school system of the State.

SPEECH OF SENATOR GEORGE R. BUTLER.

"The Township Feature of the New School Law," was the subject of the address of State Senator George R. Butler. It was full of information—showed a mastery of the subject, and was listened to with marked interest. Among other things, he said:

In 1880 our State tax for public schools was 8 1-3 cents on the $100 valuation of property and 25 cents on the poll. The average length of our school term was ten weeks.

In 1887 our State tax for public schools was 12½ cents on property and 37½ cents on the poll. The average length of our school term in 1887 was 12 weeks. Our taxes had been increased 50 per cent. on property and polls, yet our school term had been increased only two weeks or 20 per cent. In 1888 the school term advanced to about 12½ weeks.

In 1891 our school tax was increased to 15 cents on property and 45 cents on the poll, yet our school term was only 12 1-5 weeks which was shorter than it was in 1888.

In 1891 the State Superintendent in his biennial report made this suggestion: "If the General Assembly will increase the general tax to 20 cents on $100 of property, I think the constitutional obligations resting upon them absolutely to provide for four months of schooling per annum, as a minimum will be complied with and we can then consistently and perhaps indefinitely let the question for general taxation for schools rest at that figure."

In 1893 our school tax was increased to 16 cents on property and 48 cents on polls, yet the length of our school term remained practically the same.

In his report for 1895-'94 the State Superintendent makes this statement: "The school amount raised by taxation for schools as shown by the reports of the county superintendents, gives for the year a fraction less than 13 weeks. This falls short of four months by over sixteen days." He then recommends that the tax be increased to 23 3-5 cents, which he calculates will give the required four months.

In this attempt to reach the constitional requirements of a four months public school, nearly every Legislature has increased the taxes, and so the Legislature of 1895 increased the taxes to 18 cents on property and 54 cents on polls; but when we see the statistics of 1895-'96 we are astounded to find that the school term over the State has not only not increased, but is only about 12 1-12 weeks and one day shorter than it was in 1894-'95, and two days shorter than it was in 1888. And this is true with county boards of education and the county superintendents abolished and this alleged expense removed.

In the light of these facts the State Superintendent recommends to the General Assembly, in his report for 1896, that the school tax be increased, and estimates that 27 1-5 cents is required to give us the long-sought-after four months term. Endeavoring to comply as nearly as it could, with the suggestions of the State Superintendent, the Legislature of 1897 increased the school tax to 20 cents on property and 60 cents on polls. This increase of tax, however, if it should have become operative under the old law, I do not believe would have increased our school term in the State to any appreciable extent.

From these statistics we observe that since 1880 our tax for public schools has increased nearly 280 per cent., yet our school term has increased, less than 30 per cent.

Since 1888 our tax has increased over 50 per cent, yet our school term has positively decreased, and in 1896 was two days shorter than in 1888.

The tax-payer has been patient under the steady increase of taxes, but he has become impatient as to the results. Like the rainbow chaser, who fails to find the coveted bag of gold—the nearer he seems to approach it, the further it seems to advance before him.

When we seek an explanation for this discouraging statement of facts we find it difficult to obtain. It cannot be that the increase of tax on property and polls has not increased the total receipts, for the statistics show that since 1884 our school tax has increased from $580,000 to $824,000, an increase of $244,000.

It cannot be that it is due to increased salaries of teachers during this period, for the reports show a contrary statement. In 1886 the average salaries of white male teachers was $26.25 per month, and in 1896 the average was $24.75. There was a similar reduction in the salaries of the white female teachers. The salaries of the colored teachers during this period remain about the same.

It cannot be that the failure was on account of the expense in the school machinery, for the annual expense of the county boards of education was then one per cent. of the school fund, and the county superintendents about 2½ per cent, making a total expense for the entire school machinery of less than 3½ per cent. of the school fund.

The fact that we have applied to the school fund the constitutional limit of $1.50 on the poll during all these years and that the increase in taxes has not increased the receipts from polls only in proportion to the increase in number of polls does not explain the cause, in that the increase of tax on property has caused a similar increase in the total receipts which amounted to $240,000 from 1888 to 1896, as we have shown above.

What then could have been the cause of the standstill of our public school term with a steady increase in taxes. When this explanation is found we have made progress, and until then we are hopeless in our attempts to increase the school term or to make further educational advancement.

The statistics shown above were sufficiently interesting to warrant investigation. A serious problem confronted us. The necessity for a change in our school machinery and the adoption of a new system was too patent to be questioned.

The township feature of the new school law is the remedy offered for our failure under the old system and we have abundant faith in its success. We believe it will mark a new era in our educational growth in this State. If all friends of popular education will co-operate to that end.

Our first observation is that the number of school districts in the State has increased more rapidly than has the school population, for strange to say, the average attendance in our public schools in the State has not increased since 1888, but on the contrary, notwithstanding the increase in population, there were 1,000 fewer children in the public schools in less than in 1888. This being true, the number of school districts during this period should not have increased, but we find the number of school districts in 1888 to be 6,756 and in 1897 the number was 7,240, and this increase in the number of districts without a corresponding increase in the average attendance means that the new districts were necessarily weak, as well as to make weaker the old districts from which they were formed. This constant division of old districts has been a steady drain upon our school fund, and this cause together with our former method of apportioning the school fund has been the secret of our failure to increase our school term in proportion to our increase in taxation.

Under the district system two-thirds of the school fund of each county was apportioned to the districts, white and colored, per capita, and the remaining one-third was given to the weak districts to equalize the school term over the county; consequently a strong district or even an average district received only its per capita part of two-thirds of the school fund. To illustrate, take a county with a total school fund of $12,000, the law directed that two-thirds of this fund or $9,000 should be apportioned among the districts in the county per capita—the remaining $3,000 was given to the weak districts in addition to their per capita part of the $9,000. From this illustration, it is clearly seen, that under a system where there are no weak districts per capita, and where they formerly have had a three months school, with the weak districts eliminated, the same school fund would have given a four and one half months school term.

The new law, making the township the unit, practically eliminates the weak districts and provides for the money to be apportioned by County Boards of Education, per capita, upon the basis of the school population, white and colored, in the township district as reported by the committee in their annual census report.

The abolition of the district committee is the one feature of the new law, that has caused the greatest dissatisfaction among a certain class, especially those who are ambitious to serve the public in that capacity. The number of committeemen has been too large and the result has been incompetency and confusion.

The County Commissioners, only three men, are chosen to manage the finances of a county, and why four hundred and fifty school committeemen should be required for one county to manage its schools is not easily understood, and many counties have a greater number than this. In 1896 there were 6,948 licensed public school teachers in North Carolina. There were 22,680 public school committeemen to supervise the work of these teachers and this large number does not include the County Boards of Education, and the County Superintendents. This gives a ratio of about three and one-third Supervisors to every teacher, and yet the schools have suffered from want of supervision. Five carefully chosen committeemen in each township district with the assistance of the County Board of Education and the County Supervisor, will be sufficiently ample to protect and promote the school interest of the county. A greater number than this would destroy the unity, harmony and autonomy of the system.

From this hurried review of our new law and the experience of our sister States, operating under a similar plan, we may epitomize the advantages of township system as follows: (1) All children of a township will receive equal rates. (2) Fewer and larger schools, better wages and better teachers. (3) It will add dignity and usefulness to the County supervisor, giving him less anxiety over petty details, and enable him to supervise schools more systematically and intelligently. (4) It affords facilities for grading the country schools and establishing a uniform and satisfactory course of study, having in view the entire school population of the township. Under the section of the new law allowing the school funds of two or more districts to be combined, if they shall so desire, a central high school could be established at a convenient point where every pupil in the township of requisite educational advancement would have the right to attend. The primary schools in the township would be feeders of the central high school, and the central high schools would be feeders to the colleges and the University; each graduation being a component part of a perfected harmonious and efficient system, instead of straggling and struggling sometimes as to the case now with the average public school. (5) Greater dignity would attach to public education in the common school of the State; public opinion will have greater respect for it, and public pride will be aroused. (6) The question of district boundaries, and the constant petitioning for the transfer of children from one school to another will no longer vex County Boards of Education and County Supervisors. The matter will be entirely under the control of the township committee. (7) It puts the school interest of the township into the hands of fewer and more efficient directors. (8) It prevents the constant formation of weak districts, combines those already weak into strong ones with an increased school term. (9) It provides for the school fund to be apportioned to the township per capita, but to each school according to its grade, thereby preventing unjust discrimination against the higher grade schools. (10) It provides for a uniform term. (11) It will give the schools a longer term with the same rate of taxation. (12) It will give more permanency in the teaching force in the State, a firm step toward making the teaching profession permanent. (13) It will effect a general uplifting of educational sentiment throughout the State.

With the township system, and consequently better school houses, better schools, and better teachers and longer terms, an enforcable compulsory education law, and provisions for the professional training of teachers, our educational system would be placed twenty-five years in advance at one bound.

AN OPEN LETTER TO THE SOUTHERN MERCURY.

Mr. Pomeroy's Member of National Committee Points Out The Unwise and Unwarranted Course Pursued by The Committee.

NEWARK, N. J., June 21th, 1897.

To the Southern Mercury, Dallas, Texas.

DEAR SIR:—I am one of the National committeemen of N. J. in the Peoples Party National committee. I was a delegate to the St. Louis convention and was a middle-of-the road man, voted for Mr. Burket for vice-President and for Col. Norton for President and for Mr. Campion of Maine, for the permanent chairman. I make these statements so that you can see the standpoint from which I write.

I was also chairman of the sub committee which drafted the rules and regulations under which the National committee, the Executive committee and the officers of the Peoples Party were chosen and are working and I wish to call your attention to two things about those rules.

1st. Each member of the National committee is chosen by the delegates to the National convention to hold office till his successor is chosen which any regular Peoples Party convention can do at any time. If my constituents do not like the way I fulfilled the trust they have put in me, they can call a convention and get rid of me at once. But the people of Texas now any other State cannot get me off the National committee save the Populists in New Jersay.

2nd. The National chairman, Secretary, Treasurer and Executive committee are elected to hold office till their successors are chosen which the National committee can do at any time. And any three members of the National committee can send a request to the National chairman for any action of the National Committee and he sends it out and the members of that committee vote on it, and if a quorum vote it is the action of the National committee. Thus if I want John Smith as National chairman in the place of Senator Butler, I get two other members of the committee to sign a request for the election of John Smith in the place of Senator Butler and Senator Butler as National chairman has got to send that out and if a quorum vote and a majority vote in favor of John Smith then Mr. Butler is no longer chairman but John Smith is. This can be done at any time. It can be done about any other matter.

These two things make the machinery of the Peoples Party, the most Democratic—this word is used in the sense Jefferson used it and does not have the party meaning—possible. I am proud of having a share in getting them passed, and enclose the September D. L. Record with these rules in full. Moreover if I understand anything about the Southern's State's rights doctrine these rules embody that in the fullest manner possible.

I have read your paper and several others and I am sick and tired of this yapping at the National officers. If you do not like your Texas members of the National committee, supersede them. If you have not got an easy method of calling a State convention and your officers won't call such a convention for the election of new National committeemen, that is your fault. Change and make more Democratic your own State methods. If you do not like the National officers or the Executive committee, get three members of the National committee to sign a nomination for others to replace them. You can do this and completely reconstitute the National officers and Executive committee. Reserving the right to vote the other way, and to oppose the nomination if I see fit, I will sign any nominations you wish to make. I would do this that we might test the matter in a pure Democratic way. But when there is a clear, plain, easy method of making a change, do not go around howling because some one else will not do as you wish. If you are not willing to submit to the majority of the Peoples Party, then get out of it and do not call yourself a member of it.

Further, the Nashville conference cannot replace the present National committee of the Peoples Party nor its officers. Should it attempt to I would say such an attempt was undemocratic—and the Peoples Party is no more Democratic than the so-called Democratic party—out of accord with the principles of the Peoples Party and it would make me distrust the men who did it. It would be a most revolutionary and unjust proceeding. I trust the conference may be of good in harmonizing differences and inspiring to further work. I write this because I recognize the value of your services to direct legislation and all other reforms, and I wish you success in such work. Very truly yours,

ELDRIDGE PENKROT.

If the hair has been made to grow a natural color on bald heads in thousands of cases, by using Hall's Hair Renewer, why will it not in your case?

LYNCHED A NEGRO.

Mississippi Sheriff Withstands a Mob, When Unable to Secure Troops.

JACKSON, Miss., June 24.—This afternoon a telegram for Lieut Governor Jones was received from the Sheriff of Copion county, asking that a military company be sent to Crystal Springs to prevent the mobbing of a negro murderer. In the absence of Gov. McLaurin, who is in New York, the message was repeated to Mr. Jones at Woodville, and up to a late hour to-night it was impossible to get communication with him. The difficulty was at once communicated to the Copion county Sheriff, who was thrown on his own resources to protect his charge.

A telegram later says the negro murderer was taken from the jail by a mob at 9:40 and hanged at 9:50.

The Rich and Their Store Bills.

Springfield Republican.]

James G. Cannon, Vice President of the Fourth National Bank of New York, made the statement in an address last week before the National Association of Credit Men that the wealthy class give the most trouble in retail credits. He had consulted a large number of merchants in various parts of the country and found it almost invariably their experience that the "slowest customers are those who could most easily pay cash; it is almost impossible to collect from them."

☞ If you are not a subscriber to THE CAUCASIAN you should become one. Subscribe yourself and get your neighbor to subscribe.

DIAMOND JUBILEE DAY.

VICTORIA IN LONDON—THE QUEEN RIDES THROUGH THE STREETS IN HER CARRIAGE.

The Declarations and Expressions Proved The Most Brilliant Affair of Its Kind Ever Witnessed in The Largest City in The World and Represented Every Nation in The British Empire.

LONDON, June 21.—Queen Victoria left Windsor Castle at noon by the Sovereign's entrance, facing her way to the railroad station. Her majesty's carriage was drawn by a pair of grays, with postillions and outrider. The Queen was accompanied by her eldest daughter, the Empress Frederick of Germany and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein and Princess Henry of Battenburg, who occupied another carriage, preceding that of her majesty.

The Queen graciously received the address presented to her by the Vice of Paddington, and handed back to him a written reply expressing gratification at the generous instincts of her people towards the poor, aged, sick and young and produced such remarkable results.

The first triumphal arch was a very handsome, castellated structure in imitation of grayston, covered with ivy, and bore the motto: "Thy Hearts Are Our Throne."

The second triple arch was at the bottom of the Edgeware road, not at the marble arch. It was covered with rich crimson cloth, flowers and flags and bore the motto: "God Bless our Queen."

Next to Paddington, the crowds selected Buckingham Palace as the most interesting point to view the proceedings, as the gathering of the envoys and their suites and the Indian officers were invited to luncheon, to be afterwards presented, had already begun at noon.

A number of Americans armed with kodaks, had stationed themselves opposite the palace gate, and somebody in the crowd shouted "Now Yanks, three cheers for your mother," raising a roar of good-humored laughter.

A few minutes before 1 o'clock a horse roar of cheering in the distance announced the approach of the Queen. The cheering grew in strength, until it amounted to a deafening storm of applause as the Sovereign reached the vicinity of the palace.

United States Special Envoys, the Hon. Whitelaw Reid, General Nelson A Miles, U. S. A., Rear Admiral J. N. Miller, U. S. N., and the members of the United States special embassy reached the palace a few minutes after 2 o'clock. They all wore evening dress with the exception of the American officers, and the simplicity of their attire was in startling contrast with the brilliancy of the uniforms around them. The American party was received by the master of ceremonies, and all, except Mr. Reid were conducted by one of the Queen's equerries to a marquis in the gardens, where lunch was served. Mr. Reid was escorted to the state supper room, only his suite being entertained in the marquis. Mr. Reid was received by the Prince of Wales in the most cordial manner.

LONDON, June 22.—The last stroke of 12 had not died away in the midnight air when from some metropolitan belfries a tumultuous peal of bells announced Diamond Jubilee Day. The vast crowd that filled the miles of streets and squares answered with ringing cheers and here and there the singing of "God save the Queen."

Decorations for Her Majesty's Jubilee has been universal and without stint. Could the Queen have passed this morning through some of the wretched streets of her great London, some of those narrow, ill-favored alleys, where pale-faced children come to believe the sky, is only a yard wide; where there is want and hunger and disease the year round, she could have found no more striking evidence of her abiding place in the hearts of her people. The resplendent West End, with its glory, great banners, triumphal arches, parterres of costly blossoms meant no more, if half so much, as the tiny paper flags, the yard or so of narrow red, white and blue stretched along the window sill and round a common flower pot, with its single rose, modest decorations, which formed to-day shrines for the children of the shadows in the Whitechapel, Smithfields, Hoxton Shoreditch alley-ways.

The crowds that peopled the streets and squares all night in the hope of a good view of the procession to-day were amazing in their sublime patience. Waiting for 12, 14 and 16 hours, as many of these people did, jammed together, is a feat of endurance that could only be sustained by some overmastering desire. Quite half of these jubilee waiters were women, many of them with the pale, careworn look of the London worker, yet all enduring the back-breaking tediousness with the utmost good nature. Some had camp-stools, some sat on projections of buildings, or carbstones or leaned in doorways, and the angles made by stands. Refreshments were in order everywhere, and the police had little trouble, cherry good humor being the note of the night.

Queen Victoria slowly descended the stairs, assisted by a scarlet-clad and white-turbaned Indian attendant. She was dressed in black, wore a black bonnet, trimed with white, and carried a white sun-shade.

At the foot of the stairway Her Majesty paused for a minute and touched an electric button connected with all the telegraphic systems throughout the British Empire, and it flashed around the message:

"From my heart, I thank my beloved people. May God bless them."

Her Majesty slowly seated herself in her carriage, the royal trumpeters sounded a fanfare, the Princess of Wales joined the Queen and then Princess Christian, of Schleswig-Holstein, joined the party.

The procession was the most brilliant affair of its kind ever witnessed in London, and represented all the nations over which Her Majesty rules. Everywhere the Queen was received with the wildest enthusiasm.

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NOTE.

On more than one occasion extracts have been made from editorials in THE CAUCASIAN and sent over the country by the Associated Press as coming from Senator Butler, when the editorials were written by the managing editor from a local standpoint. To prevent a recurrence of impressions thus conveyed, the editorials written hereafter by Senator Butler will be signed "M. B."

A STATEMENT OF GREAT SIGNIFICANCE.

In the last issue of Hon. Wharton Barker journal, the American, there is a very thoughtful, able and comprehensive editorial headed "The Defense and The Defenders of Human Rights." Mr. Barker has been a life long Republican. Like Senator Teller he refused to support McKinley on a gold platform. He supported Mr. Bryan. But he was not pleased with the Chicago convention and is not a Democrat and never will be. Since the last campaign he has studied the transportation question and is now satisfied that the platform of the Peoples Party is right. Why does he not join the Peoples Party? The conduct of those who are trying to divide the party makes him hesitate. Let very Populist who loves his party and its principles read the following taken from Mr. Barker's editorial.

After showing how his party (the Republican Party) had gone entirely over to the gold gamblers, and how the great railroad systems of the country were used to build up our industry and to tear down another &c., he says:

The use of our railroads in this direful way the Republican party has tolerated, even as it has championed the appreciating gold standard and the resulting enhancement of the richest of the few by the despoiling of the debtor classes. It has tolerated the trusts that have grown up under this system; it has permitted them to shelter themselves behind the protective system, and use the tariff duties imposed for the protection of our people as a vantage ground from which to oppress them. Thus has the Republican party become the champion of property rights, the alder and abettor of those trampling on human rights, and building up an oligarchy of wealth, an oligarchy that threatens the sanctity of the ballot box, imperils the freedom of elections, undermines our Republic, crushes liberty to earth.

We turn, then, to the Republican party as the defender of human rights. The Democratic party comes much nearer being the party that was organized to overthrow an oligarchy built on negro slavery, an oligarchy that enriched itself by despoiling 4,000,000 blacks of the fruits of their toil, but now champions and protects the money oligarchy, preying on 70,000,000 of freemen, freemen from chattel slavery, despoiling them of the fruits of their toil and reducing them to the slavery of industrial poverty until the name freemen bids to become but a travesty on their condition.

The American supported the Republican party while it believed that party would best serve the best interests of our country.

In 1892 there was no choice between the parties. Both candidates were accepted to the money cliques: both distasteful to those believing in the supremity of human rights. In 1896 we gave our support to Mr. Bryan, not because we were satisfied with the platform of the Democratic party or its candidate, but because we saw in the rejuvenated Democratic party the promise of a bright future, a ray of promise that it would become in whole, as it had in part, the champion of policies dictated by a regard for the rights of man.

The Democratic party pledged itself to rectify the monetary system that, by increasing the burden of all debts has led to the despoilment of our producing classes and the enrichment of the money cliques, a system that the Republican party has championed. In so far the Democratic party has opposed itself to the trampling on human rights. It has thus far espoused the cause of the people. But at this it stops. It ignores the use of our railroads as speculative engines in the building up of the money oligarchy, in the despoiling of our producing classes of the fruits of their toil in the stifling of industries and the enslavement of our people to this oligarchy. It shows itself but a quasi protector of human rights as opposed to property rights. It stands against the dear dollar, a dollar, it is fair to presume that it would give us a just dollar, a dollar that would not rob the debtor nor defraud the creditor, a dollar that would not stand in the way of the just distribution of wealth; it would take from our industrial trusts the shelter of tariff duties, but when it becomes to protecting our people from despoilment at the hands of the speculative cliques, using the railroads as their weapon, it stands back. Therefore the Democratic party does not give our people the promise of full protection in the creation and enjoyment of wealth, does not promise to secure for all men an equal chance in the accumulation of wealth or its use, does not therefore live up to the guiding principle of our institutions, does not show itself fitted to guard over a free people.

We must, then, look elsewhere for the party of the people. The Peoples Party in its cardinal tenets comes up to the measurement. Yet the Peoples Party cannot, as such, unite the defenders of human rights, and lead the way to victory. Within the party itself there is bitter discord, discord bred of unworthy jealousy, discord bred of mutual distrust of the motives of well-meaning, patriotic men. Mere jealousy of the leaders, the desire to equalize by pulling down rather than by building up is contemptible. Those who harbor it are unworthy of the great cause to which they profess to be attached with heart and soul.

* * *

It seems now that the Peoples Party is on the eve of a split. Therefore, though it stands for the principles that must be the issues in the next contest, it is not in a condition to invite into its ranks the various reform forces and to lead them to victory.

The above should make every sincere and honest Populist, who has been mislead by the Coxey scheme for a conference to divide the party, stop and think. Mr. Barker supported Bryan, but he is not a Democrat; the Populists supported Bryan, but they are not Democrats. Mr. Barker was so impressed with the position of the Peoples Party, and beause he was taking the same position himself, began to study our principles. The result is, he is a Populist, but the action of the kickers and disorganizers makes him hesitate about joining the party. There was a finer opportunity then to bring recruits into our party than now, if the kickers would only stop their suicidal course, and let us all join hands in inviting and welcoming into our party such men as Mr. Barker. We must show such men as Mr. Barkers (and there are hundreds of thousands of them waiting to see where to go) that the Peoples Party will exert itself to unite all genuine reformers against the common enemy. They are not Democrats. They will not join that party unless our folly leaves them nowhere else to go. They believe in our principles, but they will not join our party if they think that it will be used as a side show for the gold syndicate and the monopolies in the next fight.

IT DEPENDS.

Referring to the effects of the new tax law, concerning which there has been so much discussion in the State press within the past weeks, the Asheville Citizen says:

Can it be possible that the people of North Carolina will, within the memory of the present generation, return to power ags a such a combination of ignorance and spite and malevolence as composed the fusion majority in the last Legislature?

That depends. If the Democrats fuse with the Populists as they did last year, they will be estopped from criticism of the Last Legislature as they were then of the Legislature of 1895. If Democratic speakers go over the State in '98, as they did in '96, frothing at the mouth about 16 to 1, and government by injunction, and remain dumb, as they did last year, about what had been going on under our very noses, why, then, the people will return to power that very combination of ignorance and spite and malevolence. Why should they not, if, by silence, they are given to understand that that combination has done nothing wrong? If the Democrats are ever to regain control of North Carolina, they have got to find out that there are other people to be attacked besides Cleveland and Carlisle, who won't be running then, anyhow. The feelings of somebody here at home have got to be hurt as a condition precedent to a Democratic victory.—Charlotte Observer.

Oh, the pity of it! Truly, it seems that bad company is demoralizing and that none can be in it and not become tinctured with bad company characteristics.

We feel a tinge of regret at seeing the Charlotte Observer about to go down in the very dirt. Generally speaking, it has been about the only "Leading" daily Democratic, or so-called Democratic paper in the State that has maintained any respectability or observed any decency during the past two years, though it has been often victimized by some of its splenetic and spitefully impotent correspondents. But we never blamed the Observer for this. It could not always know whether these correspondents were telling facts or not, and in the rush and hustle of daily journalism we know there is no time for full investigation of what is sent in by its reporters. If there had been such time, many things that have appeared in Observer would have never been published therein.

* * *

The Observer was about the only "Leading" daily Democratic paper in North Carolina that became disgusted with its party when that party STOLE the Populist platform and then shouted: "If the Populists do not vote the Democratic ticket, they are not honest!" The idea of an infernal thief talking about anybody else's honesty! No wonder the Observer was disgusted. Any honest, decent paper could not have felt otherwise. And we are free to say that we inwardly commended the Charlotte Observer for the disgust it felt. It had our genuine sympathy and our candid respect.

But it has remained in Democratic company, and the result is that it seems to be getting "wobbly." The first bad stumble it made was to allow itself to be taken in by the wild reports sent out from Raleigh announcing the ruin of the A. & M. College just because a change or two was made in the Faculty. We really expected the Observer to editorially notice the denial and condemnation of these reports by the College Faculty, composed almost of the same men who have always been there; but to our utter astonishment it sought to emphasize that absurd drivelling. Our heart sank within us. "Is the very last evidence," we thought, "of any sort of decency among daily democratic journals in the State about to go down?" We fervently hope not, for with all the wariness we have of, and the suspicion we entertain toward the Democratic party, we would like to see something to its credit in this State. Other "leading" Democratic dailies being edited by either dolts or dotards, we cannot look for anything decent from them.

Well, is our hope hopeless? It is only when we see the Charlotte Observer lending itself to an apparent approval of the utterance of some dolt that we begin to fear there is no hope.

It is alright to make some remarks about the last Legislature. All Legislatures have some remarks made about them; but how unutterably ridiculous it is to try to make it appear that the last body was a "combination of ignorance and spite and malevolence" and say nothing about the assinine gangs that had been assembling in Raleigh for twenty years before. We would not hold up the last Legislature as a thing of grand credit to the State, yet any man with any sort of sense knows that it was far superior to many of the crowds that had come here to make laws prior to 1895. You can't fool the people any longer, if you ever have fooled them, about these things.

* * *

But now about the "dirt." The Observer talks about hurting somebody's feelings here at home as a condition precedent to a Democratic victory. This is not the normal plane of the Observer, and hence we fear it is becoming tainted. But whose feelings? And who is going to do the hurting? Is it possible that the Observer thinks that any man or any paper that calls itself democratic can hurt the feelings of anybody in this State who is not a Democrat. Great Scott, Doc! do you know how a Democrat stands in this State now? And don't you know further, that if you can hurt any feelings, the more you hurt them the greater and more disastrous will be the defeat of any Democratic ring that can make up a slate and counterfeit their political opponents' tickets?

* * *

We declare, honestly, we like you and respect you, but you have certainly come to a point where you need to "cool off." Perhaps the weather is to blame for this business anyhow. We shall assuredly regret the day when we must conclude that the Charlotte Observer is maintaining its respectability with a weak hand, and taking leave of its common sense at the same time.

There is not a word of truth in the report that Senator Butler had made arrangements with Senator Pritchard for part of the federal patronage of North Carolina, which has been published in certain Democratic papers. The whole story about any bargain or agreement is utterly without truth or foundation. The position of Senator Butler and the Populist Congressmen is just as stated in the card recently published over their signatures.

THE CAMPAIGN OF EDUCATION.

The North Carolina Teacher's Assembly, at its recent session at Morehead city, formed a strong and influential committee to organize and promote the campaign of education this year. Hon. C. H. Mebane, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, was made chairman of the committee. This means that some genuine "stirring up" is going to be done all down the line. Mr. Mebane is bending every energy toward awakening a practical and vivid interest in educational matters and it may as well be understood, once for all, that he proposes to find and will find plans and measures by which the sentiment of the people of this State on this question can be known. He is quiet and apparently unobtrusive in this work, but is earnest and determined and never ceases thinking of it.

* * *

Of course it is pretty well understood that the "campaign of education" in this State is based upon the law enacted by the last General Assembly, proposing to give from the general State fund as much money to any township as that township will raise for education by means of special tax. This practically means that any township, by waking up and taking advantage of the law, can extend its school term from five to eight weeks longer than the term has usually been; and since an extension of the school term has long been talked of and almost demanded, it does seem that few, if any, townships would decline the opportunity offered.

* * *

An election on the question must be held in every township. On this point the law is mandatory. It may be that in some localities there will be great indifference, and it may be that a light vote will be cast in some quarters; but the election will be in progress, and every voter in North Carolina will have an opportunity to vote on the most important and vital State question that has been advanced in a generation.

* * *

We do not write on this question with as much enthusiasm and hope as we would like to feel. We know that some men—some good men—in various parts of the State are not in sympathy with the purposes of the township feature of taxation. We sincerely hope they are not numerous, but it is certain that representative men here and there are, up to this time, in opposition to the proposed plan for extending the public school term. We do not question their motives now, but we will take the liberty of saying that it seems incredible that any man who desires to see the State pull from the slough of ignorance and illiteracy in which it has been for so many years, and which it is *now in*, can stand up in opposition to the only practicable plan that has ever been suggested or offered for remedying these conditions. Our inevitable conclusion is that these men have not taken pains to look into the matter thoroughly.

* * *

We do not mean to intimate that these men are not as capable of forming an intelligent opinion as we are, and therefore mean no reflection on them by respectfully suggesting, that before they allow themselves to come to a final and irrevocable opinion on the question before them, they go into correspondence with either the Superintendent of Public Instruction, or with some member of the committee formulated by the Teacher's Assembly. The members of that committee are: C. H. Mebane, Chairman; J. O. Atkinson, Secretary; L. L. Hobbs, H. L. Smith, Josephus Daniels, E. A. Alderman, C. E. Taylor, W. H. Ragsdale, Hugh Morson, Chas. D. McIver, J. C. Scarborough, J. W. Bailey, R. L. Flowers, Alexander Graham, L. D. Bowell, D. H. Hill.

"CYCLONE" DAVIS SPEAKS.

We call attention to the editorial on the first page written by "Cyclone" Davis and published in his paper the Alliance Vindicator (Tex.) under the heading ("A Warning to Populists." Mr. Davis says that it his belief that the purpose of those who started this cry for a conference is to split and disrupt the Peoples Party. He calls attention to the fact that the Southern Mercury (Tex.) which is taking the lead in this affair, refuses to publish letters or reports of Populists that declare against the conference. He also calls attention to the fact that the Mercury and other papers like to misrepresent and denounce every man who does not agree with them. He says that the fact that they have to resort to such methods to support their scheme is proof that their scheme and their motives are bad. We wish Mr. Davis were wrong, but we fear that what he says is too true. Also notice what Mr. Davis says about the deal of certain Texas Populists to support McKinley. There was a similar deal on the sly in other States. The fact that there are now Populists in Washington from Texas and Georgia seeking offices from McKinley on the ground that so many Populists voted for McKinley is proof of this.

Why do not these holier-than-thou papers in Texas and Georgia expose and denounce these things?

THE AUGUST ELECTIONS

The following editorial from the State Normal Magazine is timely:

"By act of the last legislature every township in North Carolina will have the opportunity of voting in August upon the question of levying a local township tax to supplement its public school fund, and every township will receive from the State an amount equal to the amount raised by the special tax that it levies, provided that amount does not exceed $500, which is the maximum that any township may receive for this purpose from the State treasury.

It seems to us that the only hope for any great improvement of our public schools lies in local taxation. The State has gone almost as far in the direction of a general tax for public schools as their most sanguine friends can reasonably hope for it to go, and still the public schools are sadly inadequate to the stupendous work of educating the great masses of our people. Unless the people of the various country communities of North Carolina shall, like the people of the leading towns and cities of the State, have the wisdom clearly to see and the courage bravely to perform their duty in this matter by meeting the State half way, and supplementing by a local tax the insufficient public school fund, the public schools must continue to struggle with a hopeless task, and thousands of the present generation must still be doomed to wear the galling yoke of ignorance.

To your tents, O, Israel! Friends of public education, lovers of humanity, loyal sons and daughters of Carolina, now is the time for you to show your faith and your love by your works. You stand face to face with the most glorious opportunity that this generation has had of securing an effective and adequate system of common schools and thereby banishing the blight of illiteracy from every community in your beloved State.

Men and women who love your State, allow not this opportunity to pass unused; buckle on your armor, march forth into every community of this commonwealth, and do battle with tongue and pen, and influence and vote for local taxation, the hope of the public schools."

A CARD.

I take this means of saying to those who have written asking for copies of my recent speech on the "Income tax and Pooling bill," that I have not had the speech printed. There seems to be a wide-spread belief that the government publishes free the speeches of Congressmen and Senators. This is a mistake. Every speech published for distribution is paid for by the author of the speech. It is very expensive. It costs several hundred dollars to print enough copies of a speech (of the usual length) to distribute a few copies in each neighborhood. I will not be able to publish this speech in pamphlet form, but will begin the publication of it in The Caucasian in next issue on the week following.

M. B.

The celebration of Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee, the sixtieth anniversary of her reign over Great Britain, was begun Sunday, the 20th of June and ended the 26th, lasting one week. The occasion was fittingly celebrated throughout the entire United Kingdom and by Her Majesty's subjects in other countries. In London the magnificence and elaborateness of the celebration fully justified the extensive preparations that were made for the great event. The programme covered seven days, and began appropriately on Sunday—accession day—the sixtieth anniversary of the day she became Queen. In all the cathedrals and churches throughout the United Kingdom were held services similar to those conducted at St. George's Chapel, Windsor, where Her Majesty attended in person. Several of the leading pulpits in London were filled by American ministers, among them Rev. W. H. Milburn, Chaplain of the United States Senate, who preached at Queen's Park Congregational Chapel in Harrow Road.

CONGRESSIONAL NOTES.

The Senate is steadily grinding away on the tariff bill. The House members are "loafing" about town under the order of boss Reed. Some Republican Senators who are friends of Cuban liberty threaten to hold up the tariff bill in the Senate, till Reed lets the House pass the Senate Cuban resolution. The outlook now is that the Senate will finish the tariff bill this week. The proposed increase tax on on tobacco will probably be defeated.

* * *

Senator Hale, of Maine, has offered an amendment to the senate rules forbidding ex-Senators from appearing on the floor of the Senate as lobbyist. Senator Allen wants the rules of the Senate amended so as to keep all lobbyists out of the Capitol. Senator Turman goes further and wants to investigate if there are not some Senators who are themselves lobbyists and if so to expel them. If there are any Senators who are retained by certain corporations not only to vote for the monopolies against the public welfare but also use their influence on other Senators, then they are the most dangerous constituents.

* * *

Senator Harris has reported from the committee on Pacific railroads a resolution calling on the President not to proceed further in the negotiations to sell the Union Pacific railroad without further action and authority of Congress. When the funding bill failed to pass Congress at the last session, President Cleveland made some kind of a deal with certain capitalists to sell them this valuable property at a price much less than it was worth, and he didn't to break up into pieces this great through line of railroad from the Missouri river to the Pacific ocean. The law under which Congress furnished the money to build these roads provided that if the money and interest was not repaid when due (which is now due) that the government should take charge of the property, but it gives the President no power to sell it. The Harris resolution should be promptly passed.

* * *

The Senate has passed Senator Butler's resolution instructing the committee on Privileges and Elections to inquire into the feasibility of applying the Initiative and Referendum to Federal legislation. Senator Allen is a member of that committee and will see that a strong and full report is made. The Senate has also passed the resolution offered by Senator Butler instructing the committee on Post-office and Post Roads to report on Postal Savings Banks system now in operation in other countries and the advisability of establishing them in this country. Those who are interested in this important matter should send for Senate document 157 on Postal Savings Banks which Senator Butler has prepared and had printed as a public document. He is preparing a bill which he will soon introduce.

"A WARNING TO POPULISTS."

"Cyclone" Davis Warns Populists to Beware of The Schemes of Certain Would-be-Leaders at The Conference—They Have a Hidden Purpose.

The following signed editorial, written by Cyclone Davis, of Texas, appears in the last issue of his paper, the Alliance Vindicator:

A WARNING TO POPULISTS.

I am thoroughly convinced that there is danger serious danger from the results of the Nashville meeting unless the meeting is attended by more prudent, thoughtful, patriotic members of our people than at present seems likely. Every Populists that has a grievance or grudge against the regular organization either State or National will be likely to be there. Every extremest and pessimist in our party that can raise means to get there will likely be on hand. And under the leadership of the Southern Mercury and a few other captious and and vengeful malcontents the meeting will be taken in hand by this class, and the hall will be filled with bitter calumny, caustic criminal accusation and vehement, abuse against our national committee, national officers and all others of our party who do not support this rebellious crowd and their reckless methods.

I have always been what is now styled a middle-of-the-roader" that is I have never thought it wise for our party to combine, co-operate, or fuse with either of the old parties. I have always felt that the position to the gold and bank power of our country should unite but never in either of the old parties. And in one of our last caucuses of the former National committee and other friends when it was agreed in a spirit of patriotism that we would support Henry M. Teller for President, the members of the committee will remember and here witness that I then and there announced that I would suffer my body dismembered limb by limb before I would support a Democrat if the Chicago convention did not nominate Teller. To this position I steadfastly clung and still adhere.

I am largely responsible for the organization of the opposition to Bryans endorsement at St. Louis. When Bryan was nominated and I saw the interview of General Weaver, J. R. Sovereign etal., stating that the Populist convention at St. Louis would likely endorse the Democratic ticket, I left Alabama, called in three appointments in that State and proceeded at once to St. Louis about six days before the convention met and began to wire and write to friends and workers in all parts of the Union to support a straight nomination of our own, urging an organized opposition.

Though holding firmly these views I have never joined in the volumes of abuse, slander, vituperation and bitter persecution that has been carried on by the Southern Mercury and other middle-of-the-road papers against the opposite side. I have always contended that such men as John Davis, of Kansas, R. J. Streeter, of Illinois, J. B. Weaver, of Iowa, H. E. Taubeneck, Ignatious Donnelly and the Vincent Brothers all of whom had given their life to reform work, were traitors simply because they are willing to co-operate with the Democratic party. That these men were making reform speeches, bearing the scorn, contempt, and slander of old party papers and speakers when I was training under the banners of Cleveland the typical tyrant of the Democratic dynasty.

Because I would not join the Mercury in its venemous attacks on these men it had classed me with them and branded me as a traitor, for more than a year, all of which I have borne rather than foment the strife in our party. The Mercury does not want harmony in our party it wants the party destroyed and is seeking to cover its efforts under the laudible cause of opposition to fusion.

The Mercury folks for two years have sworn the Omaha platform was sacred and whoever sought to add to or take from was a vile traitor, and yet at the Memphis meeting in a covert and sneaking manner joined in recommending that the Coxey bond scheme be added to our platform. The Mercury folks are loud and loathsome against fusion yet last spring months before the St. Louis convention, strove for a complete fusion in Dallas county with goldbug Republicans and bankers to run a fusion county ticket against the organized Democracy, and Mr. Tracy, one of the editors was on the fusion committee. Mr. Tracy was also a member of our State executive committee, consulting with Tracy, Marion Williams and J. Mallet. Tracy and Williams were in favor of making an official fusion with the Republicans in Texas and had the terms written out and agreed to at the Republican State convention in Ft. Worth and for two days and nights tried to get Mallet to sign them. But Mallet's part of the State and he was opposed to it and he would not sign it, but so far as Williams and Tracy could carry it the fusion was made and Marion Williams is now an applicant for the postoffice at Austin urging his co-operation in this matter as a recommendation to McKinley. Harry Tracy and Marion Williams also submitted a proposition in writing to the State Democratic convention to fuse with them or one set of electors which was insolently rejected by said convention, they went to the Republicans with a proposition. I do not brand this action as criminal for myself upheld them in it and thought at the time, though a bitter pill, it was the best way out of our dilema. Alabama had a State fusion ticket with three Republicans on it when Bryan was nominated. Louisiana had a complete fusion with the Republicans in her State election just prior to our National convention. There was fifty thousand gold Democrats and Republicans voted our State ticket, and fifty thousand true loyal Populists in Texas voted for McKinley under the fusion arrangements led by Harry Tracy and Marion Williams. Now why don't the Mercury expose and condemn all those if it is simply fusionist it fights.

No, we are now convinced that the real motive of the mercury is to split the party and corral a following of its own, and is using the zeal of the honest multitude who oppose fusion to cover its efforts and we warn those who visit Nashville to beware!"

Mr. Davis then goes on to show that the Mercury refuses to publish any resolutions passed by the Populists in any county who oppose the calling of a conference after the matter had been submitted to and passed upon the official organization of the party. In this convention it will be remembered that that some paper the Mercury gave great prominence to what the Pritchard bolters said and did in Raleigh last winter, but refused to publish the official address issued by our State Populist committee when requested to do so by the State chairman. The same unfair and dishonest spirit seems to actuate the whole crowd who are denouncing the National committee. Continuing Mr. Davis says:

The Mercury took into fraternal council, General Coxey, made him a member of a committee to call a conference to purge the party of traitors, fusionists and renegades and he, Coxey, had openly abandoned our party and formed or undertook to form a new party. All these things taken together have led our people and the writer to feel that the efforts of the Mercury must be overcome or our party will be disrupted.

THE RACE IN HOLMAN'S DISTRICT.

The Populist Nominate Dr. N. M. Browder for Congress in the 4th Indiana District—A Vigorous Campaign Will be made.

Special to the Caucasian.]

GREENSBURG, IND., June 25, 1897.

A special election will be held in this district (the 4th) on August 10th, to elect a Congressman to fill out the unexpired term of the late Congressman Holman.

In the late campaign the Populist candidate was withdrawn and the whole Populist vote thrown to Holman, electing him by 800 majority. The Populists were willing to co-operate again if the Democrats would agree to put up an acceptable candidate, this they would not do, but nominated an objectionable man. The Peoples Party Convention was promptly called and nominated Dr. N. M. Browder, a strong man and an eloquent speaker.

The Peoples Party Executive Committee of this district met here yesterday to map out the campaign. Prof. C. Vincent, editor of the Nonconformist, was present and read the following letter from the National Chairman:

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 21, '97.
Mr. C. Vincent, Indianapolis, Ind:

My Dear Sir.—Your esteemed favor received. I am very glad to learn that the Populist Convention of the Fourth Congressional District in Indiana has made such a strong nomination, and that our people are in such fine spirits for a vigorous and agressive fight.

I regret to say that the National Committee has neither funds nor literature left over from the last campaign. At your suggestion I will get some of our Congressman and Senators to donate some of their speeches for distribution. But permit me to suggest that if a good live Populist paper like the Nonconformist could be widely circulated in the District during the campaign, that it would do tenfold more good than all the speeches. Speeches and documents are better for educational work, but live and aggressive newspapers are absolutely essential in the mid-st of a campaign.

Within the next ten days I will raise some money by subscription and send to you or to whom you direct for the campaign fund of the District. I will also try to arrange for some of our Congressmen to make some speeches in the District. I will assist you in any way that I can in the fight.

Yours sincerely,
MARION BUTLER.

It is understood that speeches will be made by Congressmen Knowles, Vincent, Howard and Senator Allen and others.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.
Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

PENNYROYAL PILLS
Chichester's English Diamond Brand.
Original and Only Genuine.
Safe, always reliable. LADIES ask for Chi-ches-ter's Diamond Brand Pills, in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. stamps for particulars, Testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name this paper. Sold by all Local Druggists. Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square, Philadelphia, Pa.

Wanted—An Idea Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offer and list of two hundred inventions wanted.

Cures Talk
"Cures talk" in favor of Hood's Sarsaparilla, as for no other medicine. Its great cures recorded in truthful, convincing language of grateful men and women, constitute its most effective advertising. Many of these cures are marvelous. They have won the confidence of the people; have given Hood's Sarsaparilla the largest sales in the world, and have made necessary for its manufacture the greatest laboratory on earth. Hood's Sarsaparilla is known by the cures it has made—cures of scrofula, salt rheum and eczema, cures of rheumatism, neuralgia and weak nerves, cures of dyspepsia, liver troubles, catarrh—cures which prove

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills take easy to operate. 25c.
cure liver ills; easy to

Cotton.
With careful rotation of crops and liberal fertilizations, cotton lands will improve. The application of a proper fertilizer containing sufficient Potash often makes the difference between a profitable crop and failure. Use fertilizers containing not less than 3 to 4%.

Actual Potash.
Kainit is a complete specific against "Rust."
All about Potash—the results of its use by actual experiment on the best farms in the United States—is told in a little book which we publish and will gladly mail free to any farmer in America who will write for it.
GERMAN KALI WORKS,
93 Nassau St., New York.

PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE.
Use Prof. Loeberger's Germ Destroying Tablets. They are the most powerful disinfectant Ever Offered for Sale. No house should be without them. They will purify the air. They are essential in all sick rooms, hospitals, bed-rooms, schools, work shops, and all public places. They will prevent disease and prevent the spread of all infectious diseases. Are endorsed by the leaders of the medical profession to be THE BEST. The tablets are put up in a handsome Japanned box. Only necessary to hang the box on the wall and open the slide. THE TABLETS DO THE REST. If they fail to do all we claim we will refund your money and trouble for Doctor and Patient and buy them back. PROF. LOEBERGER'S GERM DESTROYING TABLETS. Sold by all druggists. Price 50 Cents.
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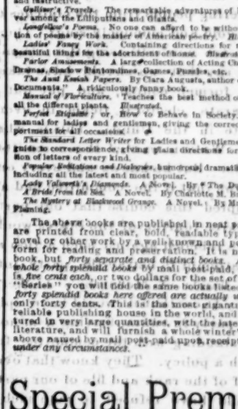
Each one of the following books contains a complete novel by a well known author. Some of the most famous works ever published are included in the list. Each book contains some octavo volume of 64 large double-column pages, clearly printed from new type on good paper, and neatly bound in attractive paper covers. Bear in mind that these are not cheap pamphlets, but large and handsome books in attractive covers. In this way we are able to make them handy and convenient for reading, but they have a permanent value. Here is a list of the books offered:



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No. 68. Jenny Harlowe.
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No. 72. The Wandering Heir.
No. 73. Flower and Weed.
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No. 75. The Great Hoggarty Diamond.
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No. 81. A Little Rebel.
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No. 84. Mickery Hall.
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No. 86. In Durance Vile.
No. 87. Dunsany House.
No. 88. The Twin Lieutenants.
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No. 92. Treasure Island.
No. 93. A Rogue's Life.
No. 94. Lady Diana's Fridge.
No. 95. Grace Darnel.
No. 96. Allan Quatermain.
No. 97. King Arthur.
No. 98. Lady Latimer's Escape.
No. 99. Allan's Wife.
No. 100. Pretty Miss Smith.
No. 101. Christie Johnstone.
No. 102. A Dark Night's Work.
No. 103. The Tragedy of Elmo Hall.
BRAMES, author of "Dora Thorne."
No. 104. Sybil Brotherton.
No. 105. The Risen Dead.
No. 106. Marcia's True Lover.
No. 107. At Bay.
No. 108. At War with Herself.
No. 109. The Story of No. 13.
No. 110. The Haunted Hotel.
No. 111. Cranford.
No. 112. A Fatal Temptation.
No. 113. The Gold Bug.
No. 114. Ben Hur.
No. 115. The Ghost of Riverdale Hall.
AGNES FLEMING.
No. 116. Beyond the City.
No. 117. Lady Ethel's Whim.
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Wonders of the World. Contains descriptions and illustrations of the most wonderful works of nature and of man. Very interesting and instructive.
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Longfellow's Poems. No one can afford to be without this collection of poems by the master of the lyric art.
Ladies' Fancy Work. Containing directions for making many beautiful things for the adornment of home. Illustrated.
Parlor Amusements. A large collection of Games for Parlor, Lawn or Fireside Entertainments. Games, Puzzles, etc.
The Aunt Keziah Papers. By Clara Augusta, author of "The Kings Daughters." A delightfully funny book.
Manual of Floriculture. Teaches the best method of propagating all the different plants. Illustrated.
Perfect Etiquette; or, *How to Behave in Society.* A complete manual for ladies and gentlemen, giving the correct rules of deportment for all occasions.
The Standard Letter Writer for Ladies and Gentlemen, a complete guide to correspondence, giving plain directions for the composition of letters of every kind.
Popular Recitations and Dialogues, humorous, dramatic and pathetic, including all the latest and most popular.
Lady Valworth's Diamonds. A Novel. By "The Duchess."
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The Mystery of Blackwood Grange. A Novel. By Mrs. May Agnes Fleming.

The above books are published in neat pamphlet form, many of them are printed from clear, bold, readable type on good paper. Each book is a complete novel or other work by a well-known and popular author, published in the most convenient form for reading and preservation. It is not a large number of novels or stories in a book, but *forty separate and distinct books.* And we agree to send the *whole forty splendid books* by mail post-paid, upon receipt of *forty cents!* The regular price for these books is *five cents each,* or two dollars for the set of forty. In order to introduce our "Series" you will find the same books listed at 25 cents each, but we repeat that *forty splendid books here offered are actually worth two dollars,* and yet on send the entire set of forty books for only forty cents. This is the most astonishing offer ever made by any reliable publishing house in the world, and is possible only from the fact that we print in very large quantities, with the latest improved machinery. It is a grand chance to get a good library, and will furnish entertaining and instructive reading for a whole year. The books above named by mail post-paid upon receipt of only Forty Cents. *Not less than the entire set of forty will be sold under any circumstances.*

Special Premium Offer: We will send THE CAUCASIAN one year and the above set for forty books for only $1.25. For three yearly subscribers we will send the Forty Books FREE to the sender of club.

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IN FIVE VOLUMES.
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REGULAR PRICE, $1.25. OUR PRICE, 35 CENTS.

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THE CAUCASIAN.
Raleigh, N. C., July 1, 1897.

NOTICE!

All subscribers in arrears will please renew AT ONCE, otherwise we will be compelled to cut off their names from our mailing list. Please remit at once.

HOW TO FIND OUT.

Fill a bottle or common water glass with urine and let it stand twenty-four hours; a sediment or settling indicates a diseased condition of the kidneys. When urine stains linen it is positive evidence of kidney trouble. Too frequent desire to urinate or pain in the back, is also convincing proof that the kidneys and bladder are out of order.

WHAT TO DO.

There is comfort in the knowledge so often expressed, that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy fulfills every wish in relieving pain in the back, kidneys, liver, bladder and every part of the urinary passages. It corrects inability to hold urine and scalding pain in passing it, or bad effects following use of liquor, wine or beer, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to get up many times during the night to urinate. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. If you need a medicine you should have the best. Sold by druggists, price fifty cents and one dollar. For a sample bottle and pamphlet, both sent free by mail, mention THE CAUCASIAN and send your full post-office address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghampton, N. Y. The proprietors of this paper guarantee the genuineness of this offer.

The first cotton bloom of the season made its appearance in the city last Wednesday. It was raised by Mr. Alex. Adams of Panther Township, whose post office is Myatt's Mill. Mr. Adams won the prize of one dollar offered by Mr. J. A. Higgs for the first cotton bloom. The bloom was on exhibit at the store of Sherwood Higgs and Company. Panther Branch township maintains the lead in early crops.

To Cure Constipation Forever.

Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

Directors of the Soldiers Home.

Governor Russell last week appointed as directors of the Soldier's Home the following gentlemen: A. B. Andrews, Raleigh; Julian S Carr, Durham; W. C. Stronach, Raleigh; J. A Ramsay, of Salisbury.

Mr. Ramsay succeeds Mr. F H Busbee, resigned. All the directors are reappointed.

The governor has the appointment of four directors of the Home and three are elected by the Confederate Veteran's Association.

The governor's appointments will meet with hearty approbation of every soldier in the state.

If The Baby is Cutting Teeth,

Be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy, MRS. WINSLOWS SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind collic and is the best remedy for diarrhoe. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

LIBRARIAN ELECTED.

Executive Committee of University Trustees Select Mr. R. H. Graves.

The executive committee of the board of trustees of the state university met at the executive office last Friday. The following members were present:

President Alderman, Col. A. B. Andrews, Mr. R. H. Battle, Dr. R. H. Lewis and Prof. Wallace Riddick.

Mr. R. H. Graves, who was a member of the graduatihg class at commencement was elected librarian of the university. He succeeds Mr. Wyche.

Some minor repairs were ordered in the buildings. The other business transacted was of a routine nature.

Another meeting of the executive committee will be held here this week.

Low Rates To The West.

By the Missouri Pacific Railway, St. Louis to Kansas City $4 50; St. Louis to Colorado Springs and Denver $10.50; St. Louis to Grand Junction Col. $17.00; St. Louis to Salt Lake Utah $18.00; St. Louis San Francisco $23.00. Tickets at the above rates will be on sale on June 29th and 30th, July 1st, 2nd and 3rd, same rates will apply for return from points named at St. Louis.

For particulars, address,
A. A. GALLAGHER,
Southern Passenger Agent,
Chattanooga, Tenn.

J. H. Fleming Elected a Member Of The Board Of Education.

The County Commissioners held an adjourned meeting last Friday.

The jury list was completed and turned over to the Register of Deeds. There are now already 8,000 names on the jury list. The revision of the list was a big undertaking.

The commissioners elected Mr. J. H. Fleming, a member of the Board of Education to succeed Mr. T. H. Briggs, resigned. Mr. Fleming is a Democrat, and a well known member of the bar. His election is highly commended.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure. 50c, $1. All druggists.

Bushnell Renominated.

TOLEDO, Ohio., June 23.—The Republican State Convention in session here today renominated Governor Bushnell by acclamation, in accordance with Senator Hanna's plans. Asa Johnson was renominated for Lieutenant Governor. J. L. Burkett was renominated for Justice of the Supreme court and Freeman Monett, for Attorney General.

Burglar Shot by a Woman.

PIEDMONT, W. Va., June 24.—Mrs. George White, of Grafton, last night shot and killed John W. Keefe, of South Grafton, who attempted to burglarize the house while her husband was absent. She fired five times, one entering Keefe's brain near the right eye. He was found lying unconscious on the street, and was taken home.

PRACTICE ECONOMY

In buying medicine as in other matters. It is economy to get Hood's Sarsaparilla because there is more medical value in Hood's Sarsaparilla than in any other. Every bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla contains 100 doses and will average, taken according to directions, to last a month, while others last but a fortnight.

HOOD'S PILLS are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla. Easy and yet efficient.

Fifty Years Ago.

Who could imagine that this should be
This place where, in eighteen ninety-three
That white world-wonder of arch and dome
Should shadow the nations, polychrome...
Here at the Fair was the prize conferred
On Ayer's Pills, by the world preferred.
Chicago-like, they a record show,
Since they started—50 years ago.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills

have, from the time of their preparation, been a continuous success with the public. And that means that Ayer's Pills accomplish what is promised for them; they cure where others fail. It was fitting, therefore, that the world-wide popularity of these pills should be recognized by the World's Fair medal of 1893—a fact which emphasizes the record:

50 Years of Cures.

KILLED IN HER BED ROOM.

Unknown White Man Entered and Shot Mrs. A. A. Springs.

WINSTON, N. C., June 23.—Mrs. A. A. Springs was murdered at Lexington 3:30 this morning by an unknown white man. Mrs. Springs was awakened by a noise in her bedroom. She raised up in bed and, seeing a person in the room, screamed and, as she did so, the man fired a pistol. The ball crashed through her brain, killing her instantly. The murderer escaped by jumping through an open window.

Searching parties have been out all day looking for suspicious characters. Two bloodhounds were sent from Burlington to Lexington to-day. There is no clew to the murderer.

Mrs. Springs was forty-nine years old. She was the wife of Mr. A. A. Springs, proprietor of the March Hotel, and was a most estimable lady. If the guilty party is caught a lynching bee is almost certain to follow.

Everybody Says So.

Cascarets Candy Cathartic, the most wonderful medical discovery of the age, pleasant and refreshing to the taste, act gently and positively on kidneys, liver and bowels, cleansing the entire system, dispel colds, cure headache, fever, habitual constipation and biliousness. Please buy and try a box of C. C. C. to-day; 10, 25, 50 cents. Sold and guaranteed to cure by all druggists.

DISLODGED BY SPANIARDS.

An Afternoon Engagement with Insurgents Fought Near Madruga.

HAVANA, June 24.—Col. Aguileras, with a column of troops and acting in conjunction with the guerrilla force and garrison of Madruga, has been under the leadership of Arangueen, which was entrenched in the Sierra de Grille, near Madruga, in this province. The Spanish troops, the official report says, successively dislodged the insurgents from all the positions occupied by the latter, until the enemy reached Abro del Cafe, where the insurgents made a determined stand. Eventually the insurgents were also dislodged from that place and the Spanish troops destroyed the enemy's camp.

The fighting, the official report adds, lasted from 3 o'clock in the afternoon until 7 o'clock at night. The insurgents retreating left the men killed on the field, and the Government force lost one Lieutenant and fifteen soldiers killed, and had one Major, one Captain, and 133 soldiers wounded.

WATSON FAILED TO APPEAR.

Convention of Georgia Populist Proved a Very Tame Affair.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 22.—The Georgia Populists gave a strange performance here to-day in a convention designed in the brain of Tom Watson for the purpose of demolishing Marion Butler as a leader. At the last hour Watson failed to put in an appearence, and the smallest gathering of Georgia Populists held since the party had its birth in the State dragged out a weary afternoon of dull proceedings, doing nothing which seriously menaces the future of Chairman Butler.

About 200 delegates were present, and there was an undercurrent of opposition to Watson, which manifested itself in several minor questions of policy. Some time was taken in a heated debate over contesting delegations, and the matter was finally settled by seating both delegations.

After serious illness Hood's Sarsaparilla has wonderful building up power. It purifies the blood and restores perfect health.

POPULIST FOR SECOND PLACE.

Many Virginia Democrats Seem to Favor Such a Course.

RICHMOND, Va., June 22.—All of the indications point to the fact that the Roanoke Convention will nominate a Populist for Lieutenant Governor. Senators Daniel and Martin and other prominent Democratic managers favor this policy. It is understood that a conference of the Populist leaders is to be held here Saturday, at which this and other phases of the coming camdaign are to be discussed fully.

At a meeting of Democrats in Charlotte county to-day resolutions were adopted indicating a desire that the Roanoke Convention shall select a Populist for the second place on the State ticket. Maj. R. V. Gaines, of that county, was named as Charlotte's preference for this honor. Half a dozen others are also mentioned here in the same connection.

The Democrats and Populists in Mecklenburg have taken steps for a complete fusion of their forces in this campaign.

This county is the home of Col. Thomas Goode, who ran as a Populist candidate for Congress four years ago, and who is the leader of that party in the Fourth district. At a meeting yesterday of the Populists and Democratic executive committees fusion was determined upon. A call was issued by these two committees for county election in July of delegates to a county convention to select representatives to Roanoke.

The "Agent of Prosperity" Is President, But Where is Prosperity?

Wisconsin Index.]

McKinley is elected; Bryan is not. The election is over; the campaign is not. Confidence has been restored; prosperity has not. The capitalists are banqueting; the common people are not. The idle are satisfied; the struggling masses are not. The population is increasing; the volume of money is not. The number of empty mouths is increasing; the ability to fill them is not.

TEN THOUSAND IN LINE.

LARGEST PARADE IN THE HISTORY OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS.

One Hundred Thousand People Witness the Nashville Pageant in Which Old Glory Vies with Stars and Bars.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 24.—The parade of the United Confederate Veterans today, the closing event of the re-union, in which more than ten thousand veterans took part, was the largest in the history of the organization and one of the largest ever seen in the city. The streets were densely crowded, and the stars and stripes and the Confederate flag were conspicuous in the long line that reached from the public square to the Tennessee Centennial Exposition gates.

One hundred thousand people had collected to see the parade. Nothing in the history of Nashville has equalled the outpourings; never was there such a procession. On the faces of lookers on and some of the best figures stepping briskly and proudly, could be seen the suggestion that never again would there be such a parade. The line started promptly, police on horseback clearing the way, and from start to finish the best of order prevailed. All vehicles kept off the streets included in the line of march, and the street cars stopped running.

The parade was cheerfully accorded the full right of way. From the starting point, the customhouse, through the centre of the city, around the public square, out Broad street to Vanderbilt University, where the parade broke ranks, a dense mass of enthusiastic, cheering people greeted the soldiers, their generals and the beautiful women who took part. The citizens of Nashville were both welcoming and speeding their departing guests, and they did it with whole souled cordiality inspiring to witness.

South Carolina, Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Virginia, Arkansas, Missouri, Kentucky, Maryland, Indian Territory, New York, Illinois, North Carolina, Texas, Oklahoma, West Virginia, District of Columbia, all had veterans in line. The Sons of Confederate Veterans also marched, and were commanded by Robert J. Smythe, of Charleston, the newly elected commander.

The Daughters of the Confederacy were present in large numbers and rode in carriages.

With their respective divisions the commanding officers from each State rode by, and as they were recognized shouts went up, and as little bands marched along bearing battered flags inscribed with the names of bloody battle fields, a mighty roar ascended. From the time the South Carolina troops, bearing palmetto branches, started to the music of "Dixie," all down the line until Tennessee's troops passed the stand where General Gordon for one hour and a half saluted the passing posts, the air was rent with cheers, with drum beats, bugle blasts and music by bands, and though at noon rain fell in torrents, veterans, sponsors, maids of honor, generals and privates stood to their posts, and when the storm had passed resumed the line of march.

Tonight the vast throng witnessed the fireworks prepared for the occasion and listened to the rendering of another "Southern programme" by Innes' Band. While old Confederate flags, regimental flags, tattered and torn, appeared, in the decorations and in the parade, equally prominent at every turn was the stars and stripes, and in the parade the national standard was seen in every direction. It is the unanimous verdict of the veterans and their visiting friends that the reunion was the most successful ever held.

University Summer School.

The Summer School at the University of North Carolina opened with a large attendance on June 22d.

Chapel Hill with its many natural advantages, good water, large shady campus, is an ideal place for a Summer School.

The first lecture in the morning is a lecture by Dr. McMurry, on Pedagogy, then follows the regular class-room work.

Prof. Jackman, from Chicago Normal School, teaches Nature Study. Dr. Hume is giving interesting courses in English Literature, Anglo-Saxon, and Literary study of the Bible.

Prof. Moses' Primary Work is what every primary teacher in the State needs. The Science Work, the great need of so many teachers, is strong in all departments.

The Drawing and Manual Training taught by Miss Bemis is a practical, good course.

The courses in Latin and French and German are well attended.

Geography, Psychology, Child Study, Civics, History, Music, Physical Training all are taught by the best instructors.

Dr. Milne of the New York Normal School, and Supt. Noble of Wilmington, are teaching Mathematics.

The study of Shakespeare, by Miss Bryant of Ogontz, is a very popular course. Mr. Webb gives a course in English Composition.

Prominent men in the State will give evening lectures.

Teachers can make no better investment than to attend the University Summer School. They should correspond with the Superintendent.

C. W. TOMS,
Chapel Hill, N. C.

Some Populist Measures.

[Joliet News.]

Senator Marion Butler is injecting some Populism into the Senate. One of his bills asks for a special committee to inquire into the plan of direct legislation, most generally used in Switzerland, to report to the Senate the feasibility of applying the principle to federal legislation. The bill failed to get a hearing, but is trying it again. This is a measure which permits the people to vote upon legislation direct without waiting a thousand years or so for Congressional, Presidential and Czar Reed action. Another resolution introduced by the Senator asks for an inquiry into the practicability of postal savings.

A DESTRUCTIVE HAILSTORM.

Several Persons Seriously Injured and Much Damage Inflicted Upon Topeka.

TOPEKA, Kan. June 24.—The worst hail storm known in the history of Kansas struck this city shortly after 6 o'clock to-night. Hail stones weighing 12 to 16 ounces stripped the trees of their foliage, smashed window panes on every hand, including the finest plate glass store fronts, cut down telegraph and telephone wires, riddled awnings and inflicted unprecedented damage throughout the city. Dogs were struck in the streets and instantly killed. Horses were knocked to their knees. When the fury of the storm had passed, dead birds were found everywhere. A heavy wind and terrific lighting accompanied the storm.

SELF-PROTECTION.

A sudden shower is only one of the many vicissitudes to which a woman is exposed. Many women are careless; but sometimes it is impossible for even the most wise to foresee very common dangers. The day is fair, the air balmy, not a cloud in the sky, and without any protection against rain, the woman ventures away from home. The gathering storm gives no warning of its approach. Almost instantly she finds herself drenched. Thousands of times this oft-repeated occurrence is the beginning of the end. A cold is caught which settles in some organ; it soon becomes catarrh; then becomes chronic. The catarrh gradually eats its way through to some vital organ.

A few doses of Pe-ru-na at the beginning of this very common history would change the course of events entirely. It operates directly on the mucous membranes of the whole body. It absolutely prevents catarrh from fastening itself upon any part of the organism. Women have found it to be the surest and most effective remedy in the ills peculiar to their sex. So-called female diseases are almost invariably pelvic catarrh. Local treatment is worthless—a waste of valuable time. Pe-ru-na is an internal remedy that cures catarrh wherever located. Some women prefer to correspond with Dr. Hartman while they are taking his remedy, Pe-ru-na, and thus thousands of women are constantly writing him. Each letter receives prompt answer without charge.

The Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company, of Columbus, Ohio, are sending free to any address a book written expressly for women by Dr. Hartman.

S. A. L. Industrial Car.

We wish to call attention to the Industrial Training School which will exhibit at the following time and places on the Seaboard Air Line R. R.: Boykins, Va., June 28; Youngsville, N. C., June 30; Woburn, N. C., July 2; Cameron, N. C., July 3; Cheraw, S. C. July 5; Lilesville, N. C., July 6; Clinton, S. C., July 9; Elberton, Ga., July 12; Statham, Ga., July 14; Monroe, N. C., July 16; Stanley Creek, N. C., July 17; Ellenboro, N. C., July 19; Rutherfordton, N. C., July 20.

We shall have in these exhibits road machines. They will be put in operation at these places of exhibit to test the practicability of their use by improving and making a small section of road. This feature is especially for your attention. Will you please appoint a committee from each township to meet us and see the operation of crushing rock and building county roads by horse and steam power machinery. This is important and you ought to have men from each section of your county.

Yours truly,
JNO. T. PATRICK,
Chief Ind. Agt.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that can not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props.,
Toledo, O.

We the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle, Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

BIG GRAY HORSE SENSE.

What a Farmer Thinks of Some Administration Flim-Flams.

A genuine farmer who lives near Washington City wrote a letter to Mr. McKinley the other day and printed it in the Washington Post. He wrote the following:

Editor Post: While I am letting my horse feed, I just thought I would drop a line before I started back to my farm, to let your readers know what we in the country think about some things that are done by this new administration. First, I want to say that we farmers read the Post and we think it a pretty good thing to hitch to. It is pretty well set and not at all shaky. When we hitch to it we feel pretty sure that our best teams won't get away if the harness don't break. It has a good honest hole at the top that we can see through and hitch to, and none of those "rings" loosely held with a staple that will pull out and let a team run away with a big load of truck. We like a paper that is willing to say good things about any party man when he talks to those Senators, like Cannon and Tillman did the other day about the farmers, and another thing—you give good, square talk to a man who don't give honest measure and is trying to deceive us country fellows, who don't have the time or money to spend on a lobby. When we get up at 3 o'clock in the morning in order to reach the market and sell to the early customers, we are mighty glad to get back home again as early as possible, with the little money we pick up to pay our taxes with. Now, right here let me say to the President how we in the country look at his action in sending Gen. Miles to Europe at the government's expense and paying $100 a day to take him across the ocean, besides the expenses of his companions.

Now, Mr. President, we don't like to be considered stingy, and we will give you all you can eat if you will ride out to our farm; but we must remember that we are running Uncle Sam's house on borrowed money. What would you think of our sense, Mr. President, if we country fellows who are running our farms on borrowed money should hire a coach drawn by four horses and ride to market in great style just ahead of our two-horse truck wagon, containing a box of eggs, a bag of old potatoes, four and a half pounds of butter, three chickens and a rooster and a bawling calf? What good to us farmers will be accomplished by sending Gen. Miles to Turkey and Greece? He may be of service to us if he brings a better breed of Turkeyes with more greece on its bones. On his triumphal ride home he is ordered to pay our respects to the Queen of England. There will be one advantage in sending the General on that mission—there will not be any dispute about what he must wear. No one will have any cause to call him a liar.

Now, Mr. President, we keep a man over there all the time to represent this rich country that's doing business on borrowed money; and he is a dignified gentleman with plenty of money; so why should you send over a lot more to play monkey in doubtful uniforms? Fifty thousand dollars won't cover the expense, and just see what a splendid road could have been made from here out by any farm for that matter. Thousands of bicycles would go over the road every day, and I could sell a pint of milk to every rider. You and the General and your friends might come out there on your horses, and we would be mighty glad to see you and give your party a glass of milk apiece.

Now, honest, Mr President, don't you think that $50,000 spent in building good roads into the country would not have been wiser and given no cause for envy and bad feeling? Think of the number of idle men that could have been earning something to buy our truck for themselves and children.

I was talking to a one-arm man this morning who has been buying butter and eggs of me for the last ten years, who by the way, was turned out of the War Department four years ago and has been waiting three months for the administration to get ready to reinstate him, which the President has promised to do, and ought to have done three months ago. He said to me: "I have not earned a dollar for the last four years, but after I am reinstated I shall be able to buy more than three eggs and a pound of butter at a time."

We ought to have 5,000 one-arm men employed as overseers of workmen in building good roads all over this country. There is not a single excuse for a man to be idle in this country if he is able to work. There is more work that needs to be done than we have men to do it and plenty of money to do it with.

It only needs the proper legislation to put our recources into motion.

Mr. Editor, my horses have got through and I must be going on home. We farmers think we ought to be given a chance to say something once in a while, and if you will publish this I will write you another letter when I come in again.

We talk things over among ourselves out in the country, and we have come to the conclusion that things are not going our way quite as much as they ought to. We are peaceably inclined and believe thoroughly in internal improvements both for the individual and for the country. Yours truly,

M. A. WEDGE

McKINLEY AND SHERMAN

Will Make an Effort to Place United States Under Obligations to England.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—President McKinley and Secretary of State Sherman will make a determined effort to accomplish what their predecessors in office, Cleveland and Olney, tried to do—place the United States under obligations to England by entering into "entangling alliances" with that country.

In spite of the cold reception accorded the Olney-Pauncefote Arbitration Treaty by the United States and the hostile sentiment toward that document, evinced by every patriotic citizen who understood its full scope and meaning, an effort will be made by the present administration to revive the question; and already under the direction of Secretary Sherman, there is now under preparation here the draft of a new instrument which will form the basis of negotiations for a new treaty.

This new treaty will not be presented to Congress before the fall term beginning in December; but as the complexion of the Senate will remain as it was when the original treaty was repudiated, it is not probable that any effort in this direction will be successful.

THE UNIVERSITY.

Forty-seven teachers, 473 students (summer school 158), total, 549, board $8 a month, three brief courses, three full courses, law and medical schools and school of pharmacy. Graduate courses open to women, summer school for teachers, scholarships and loans for the needy.

Address,
PRESIDENT ALDERMAN
Chapel Hill, N. C.

Vitality In Men Restored.

Failing Sexual strength in old or young men can be quickly and permanently restored by me to a healthy, vigorous state. Sufferers from

Varicocele,
NERVOUS DEBILITY,
Night Losses,

AND OTHER WASTING DISEASES should write to me for advice. I have been a close student for many years of the subject of weakness in men, the fact is, I was a sufferer myself. Too bashful to seek the aid of older men or reputable physicians. I investigated the subject deeply and discovered a simple, but most remarkably successful remedy that completely cured me, and fully developed me from a sunken, stunted condition to natural strength and size.

I want every young or old man to know about it. I take a personal interest in such cases and no one need hesitate to write me as all communications are held strictly confidential. I send full information of this remedy absolutely free of cost. Do not put it off, but write me fully at once; you will ever bless the day you did so. Address, enclosing stamp,

THOMAS SLATER, Box 935,
Kalamazoo, Mich.
Shipper of Famous Kalamazoo Celery.

Execution Sale!

BY virtue of an execution issued by the Superior court of Wake county in the case of Marian H. Blake vs. D. Columbus Blake and others, I will on Monday the 12th day of July, 1897, at 12 o'clock M, at the court house door of said county, sell to the highest bidder for cash, to satisfy said execution, all the right, title and interest which the defendants, D. Columbus Blake, A. J. Blake, John Blake and Solomon Blake, have in the following described real estate, to-wit: Beginning at a maple on the north bank of Mine Creek about 3 poles above the road leading from Raleigh to Tippers Cross Roads, thence north ¼ degrees east, 143 poles to a pine stump, thence north 88 3-4 degrees west, 119 poles to a stake and pointers, thence south 243 poles to a stake, thence east 25 poles to a poplar on said Mine Creek near the lower end of a bluff, thence up the various courses of said creek to the beginning, being one hundred and ten acres more or less, the same being the lands conveyed to Marriena Blake by Joseph Andrews and wife by deed recorded in Book 44, on page 626, in the office of Register of Deeds for Wake county.

HAM. T. JONES,
Sherif Wake Co.

June 3—t.d.s.

GOLD DUST. GOLD DUST.

The Highest Step

in good and profitable housekeeping is the use of the famous cleanser—GOLD DUST. No woman who wants to make a success in conducting her household affairs, in saving time and money, fret and worry in keeping her work well in hand, can afford to do without

GOLD DUST
WASHING POWDER.

It keeps the cleaning well done up, with little work—and time. Sold everywhere. Made only by

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,
Chicago, St. Louis, New York, Boston, Philadelphia.

CANDY CATHARTIC
Cascarets
CURE CONSTIPATION
REGULATE THE LIVER
10¢ 25¢ 50¢
ALL DRUGGISTS
ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED to cure any case of constipation. Cascarets are the Ideal Laxative, never grip or gripe, but cause easy natural results. Sample and booklet free. Ad. STERLING REMEDY CO., Chicago, Montreal, Can., or New York. 217.6

ELKIN WOOLEN MILLS.
SHIP YOUR WOOL
THIS YEAR TO
The Chatham M'f'g Co., Elkin, N. C.

They Have Added a Tailoring Department This Year.

And Suits Make to Order.

They have the largest woolen mill in the State. They do the largest custom business in the South, and their goods are the best you can buy for the money. Write them for samples.

THE PEOPLES PAPER.

THE CAUCASIAN

The leading Reform Paper of North Carolina, a champion of popular rights and honest government.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1897.

A corps of able contributors and special correspondents will be employed. Every department will be improved and new ones added.

The great battle of the people against plutocrats, of the masses against the classes, is on. It will never end till the people triumph and the cause of justice is fully established.

During the year of 1897, THE CAUCASIAN will stand in the forefront of the battle. In arousing and educating the people, in advocating the principles of the reform movement, in exposing fraud and corruption THE CAUCASIAN will be vigorous, fearless and uncompromising.

The principal features for the paper for the coming year may be outlined as follows:

Political News.

Especial attention will be devoted to political news. All important events in the progress or decline of parties in the United States will be chronicled. Especial attention will be taken to keep the readers of THE CAUCASIAN fully informed on political events that transpire in our own State. We will give when possible the news that the partisan papers suppress.

State Legislative Reports.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA will be in session in January and the people will desire to be informed of the work of that body. THE CAUCASIAN will present its readers with a full and non-partisan report of its proceedings and will not suppress the truth.

United States Congress.

THE CAUCASIAN has secured the services of one of the foremost writers, and he will send weekly letters containing all the interesting news of the Nation's capital. In addition Senator Butler will contribute weekly articles besides editorials, thus making our Congressional report full and interesting.

Letters From the People.

Subscribers will have an opportunity to exchange information and opinions on all topics of interest through short letters published under this head.

World's News in Brief.

Under this head every week we will give you the cream of the news. We give you each week a brief compact and clear statement of what has occurred in the world since our last issue.

The Alliance Department.

This department has been to a great extent lost sight of rather through our Alliance brethren than our own, and we trust, that all Sub-Alliances will send such news and suggestions regarding Alliance work and programs for Alliance meetings as will prove of interest to all Alliance men. Send us reports from your county and sub-lodges for this column.

Discussions of the Issues.

Money, transportation, taxation, land and other important live issues will be discussed both editorially and by contributors. The paper will be made a forum for the advocacy of reform ideas, and the demands of the Alliance.

Farmer's Column.

We invite every practical farmer to write for this column. Tell your experience, your successes and failures so the remainder of our readers can benefit by it. This is a grand opportunity for farmers to exchange ideas with each other.

Women's Column and Pattern Department.

We desire to make this an especially interesting department. We invite the ladies to the use of this column by exchanging ideas and experience in household matters. We have made arrangements with an old and reliable pattern house, whose styles are universally adopted by well-dressed people everywhere, by which we are offering to the readers of THE CAUCASIAN the Demorest Cut Paper Patterns at a nominal price. When purchased in the regular way, these patterns cost from twenty cents to fifty cents apiece, consequently our offer makes every copy of this paper worth that amount extra.

Advertising.

THE CAUCASIAN desires to handle the advertisements of only first class business firms and we intend to keep out all "fakes" advertising—thereby protect our readers and honest advertisers alike. We believe that the only way for us to make money by advertising is to make money for those with whom we deal, and we can do this because we have a large and progressive paper.

If you think advertising is simply a matter of sticking in ANY paper a few lines of old poster type or a few figures, we should prefer not to be consulted until you learn that this is a mistake. Advertising is a science.

An advertisement should be written carefully and studied so as to catch the public eye and then be run in a paper that will carry your advertisement to the homes and firesides of the people who will be your customers. It is throwing away money to advertise in a paper that does not reach the masses, and therefore you pay your money but do not talk to the people. Upon application we will send you a card stating our rates.

One Dollar Per Year Only.

Just think of it! less than 2 cents a week! You cannot afford to be without THE CAUCASIAN. If you can't spare a dollar just now, send 50 cents and get it for 6 months. We know if you read the paper you will never be without it again.

Address,

THE CAUCASIAN,
RALEIGH, N. C.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS.

"In the quality of the homes of the nation abides the nation's destiny."—HOLLAND.

It is the intention of the editor of THE CAUCASIAN to re establish this department. In order to make it interesting and successful we desire that all our friends write us for publication a short interesting letter. Now, young people, begin at once. Select your own subjects. We shall also publish short stories especially adapted for the young folks.

THE TOYS TALK OF THE WORLD.

Katharine Pyle in St. Nicholas.

"I should like," said the vase from the china-store,
"To have seen the world a little more.
"When they carried me here I was wrapped up tight,
But they say it is really a lovely sight."

"Yes," said the little plaster bird,
"That is exactly what I have heard.

"There are thousands of trees, and oh, what a sight
It must be when all the [illegible]
All night."

The fat top rolled on his other side;
"It is not like that," he cried.
Except myself and the kite and ball,
None of us have seen the world at all."

"There are houses, and pavements red and red,
And everything spins around," he said.

"Sometimes it goes slowly, and sometimes fast,
And often it stops with a bump at last."

The wooden donkey nodded his head:
"I had heard the world was like that," he said.

The kite and the ball exchanged a smile
But they did not speak—it was not worth while.

Barbara's Earache Story.

Bophie May, in Babyland.

Barbara told me a little story last night; part of it was a true story and part of it was a wrong story, but she thought it was all true.

"Did you hear about my earache, auntie? It was last winter. The lightning came down and the thunder thundered—O no, that was another time! I mean the snow snowed, and it was cold as ice, and Helen and I digged a path for papa, but we couldn't dig more'n an inch, the wind blew so.

"Well, then my ears began to ache, and mamma was gone, and O, how I cried!

"Papa went over to Mrs. Gay's and asked what to do for me, and Mrs. Gay said put salt in a stocking. The salt was cold, but Jenny heated it in the oven. And when it was on my ear it cried and waked papa up and waked Helen up.

"And papa came in my room, and called me 'Poor Barbara!' But I never went to sleep never.

"Perhaps you slept a tiny wink, darling?"

"No, auntie, not the tiniest [illegible] I couldn't. Papa [illegible] sorry, and stay open all night. Then in the morning Jenny got up—I guess it was four o'clock. No, maybe seven o'clock—she got up and made fire in the furnace and heated that big stone for me.

"What's its name?"

"A soapstone," I said.

"Yes, auntie, a soapstone. She hotted it and put some cloth round it and brought it up stairs where I was in bed. And when she got there she let it fall—it fell right out of the cloths on the floor and waked me up."

"How could it wake you, dear?" I laughed.

"O, 'cause it made such a noise. It waked me up, and waked everybody up. It waked me just as wide and my eyes came right open. But I laughed. For I never had any earache then, not a drop. And papa was glad—he don't like to have ear-ache so I can't sleep.

"I like you to hear about my earache, auntie? It was last winter. The lightning came down and the thunder thundered—O no, that was another time! I mean the snow snowed and it was cold as ice, and Helen and I dig